

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As below named inventor, I declare that I am the original and first inventor of the subject matter which is claimed in the specification identified below and for which a patent is sought on the invention as titled therein. I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of said specification including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to herein. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.56(a).

FULL NAME	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL
OF INVENTOR	Cabuz	Eugen	I.
RESIDENCE &	CITY	STATE	CITIZENSHIP
CITIZENSHIP	Edina	Minnesota	ROMANIAN
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TITLE OF THE INVENTION:
METHOD AND CIRCUIT FOR THE CONTROL OF LARGE ARRAYS OF
ELECTROSTATIC ACTUATORS

☒ Patent Application Attached

☒ No earlier filed foreign application's priority is claimed.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: The power to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith is hereby granted to:

John G. Shudy, Jr.

Registration No. 31,214

John S. Munday

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SEND CORRESPONDENCE AND DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:

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I further declare that all statements made herein on my own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false

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statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTORS

Eugen I. Cabuz
Eugen I Cabuz

DATE: 01.23.2002

37 C.F.R. §1.56

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is canceled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is canceled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to disclose all information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
 - (2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.
- (b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and
- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim, or
 - (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with a position the applicant takes in:
 - (i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
 - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent or inventor.